

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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N.C.A. at Utah Convention

Three N.C.A. officials will take part next week in the 35th Annual Convention of the Utah Cannery Association at Salt Lake City, February 21-22. President Emil Rutz will make his first formal address before a State cannery organization since becoming President of the National Cannery Association. Other N.C.A. speakers will be Happer Payne, Director of the Association's Labeling Division, and Dr. J. Russell Esty, Director of the Western branch laboratories. Mr. Rutz will discuss the manner the N.C.A. is meeting some of the problems which affect the canning industry.

The Florida Citrus Commission, in order to prevent the consumption of citrus fruits which may have been damaged by the recent freeze in Florida, placed a 7-day embargo on all interstate and intrastate movements of Florida citrus, effective 12:01 a.m., February 12. The embargo, at the time the LETTER went to press, had closed most of the citrus canneries in Florida since the restrictions prevented the movement of fruit into both the processing and fresh markets.

Food Standards Committee Hearing

As the LETTER went to press, the Association was informed by telephone that the Food Standards Committee of the Food and Drug Administration is calling an informal hearing on standards for canned corn at 10 a.m., March 26, 1947, in Washington. This hearing has no direct connection with the proposed public hearing on the standards under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. However, Administration officials hope that this informal hearing before the Food Standards Committee will clarify some of the questions which have come up in the industry's study of proper standards for canned corn. An informal exchange of ideas between industry and government officials should be helpful. The full announcement will be carried in next week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Legislative Committee Meeting

Among subjects tentatively scheduled for discussion by the Association's Legislative Committee at a meeting to be held Monday, February 17, are: A proposal in the Hope bill (H.R. 452) to make canners subject to "orders" that might be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to control production by grade, size, or quality, allocate purchases of raw commodities, and allocate sales of finished products; a bill (H.R. 1388) to continue throughout 1947 the current farm labor supply program; extension of sugar price and Second War Powers Act controls; water pollution measures; and suggestions for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It is expected that the Legislative Committee will request the House Committee on Agriculture for an opportunity for representatives of the industry to present their position on imposed marketing "orders" as contemplated in the Hope bill when the House Committee resumes hearings sometime after February 24. A companion measure to the Hope bill has been introduced in the Senate as S. 306, (no action has (See *Legislative Committee Meeting*, page 124)

U. S. Delegation for International Trade Agreements Meeting

William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, probably will head the United States delegation which goes to Geneva in April to negotiate the reciprocal trade agreements with representatives of 17 other participating nations, the Association has learned. In addition to Mr. Clayton, tentative plans call for the attendance of 100 to 120 Government personnel, of which the State Department will furnish about two-thirds. The balance will be supplied by (See *International Trade Agreements*, page 124)

Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Hear Stare, Campbell, Sanborn

Continue to pack high quality canned foods and the American people will always buy them, Fred A. Stare, Past President of the National Cannery Association, urged members of the Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association at their annual convention at Nashville, Tenn., February 10.

Pointing to the rapid growth of the canning industry, Mr. Stare said that the widespread acceptance of canned foods was due largely to the early work of the National Cannery Association in providing the necessary research programs which brought about high quality canned foods and set the pattern for the present canned food stand-

ards which have encouraged the universal consumption of canned and glassed foods.

Departing from his prepared speech, in which he reviewed the history of the canning industry and the work of the N. C. A., Mr. Stare praised the group of canners, who came to Nashville from the canning areas of Tennessee and Kentucky to attend the meeting, for their contributions to the progress of the canning industry. The canning leader emphasized that the Tennessee-Kentucky canners represent an important segment of the industry. He said, "I am reliably told that there are over 60 canning plants in the two States (Tennessee and Kentucky) which pack 60-odd kinds of canned and glassed foods. This is indeed an industry of growing proportions."

Carlos E. Campbell, Secretary of the National Canners Association, who also spoke at the opening session, stated that the canning industry in 1946 produced the biggest pack of canned foods in the Nation's history, employed its largest number of workers and maintained wage rate increases that topped all industries but one.

Citing the objectives in President Truman's economic message to Congress, Mr. Campbell said that the canning industry not only measured up to these standards but actually was ahead in many instances. He stated that canners in all parts of the country have increased production, maintained high employment levels, and have raised wages, all of which were objectives outlined in the President's economic message.

"Demand for canned foods," Mr. Campbell added, "as evidenced by the level of consumer purchasing power and the prospects for continued high employment of labor, is at the highest level in the history of this Nation, and economists predict that it will continue high for at least the first half of 1947. Some are of the opinion that a high demand will continue throughout the year."

Norris H. Sanborn, head of the Sanitation Department of the National Canners Association, another speaker on the program explained that the canning industry for many years has enjoyed an excellent reputation for plant sanitation. "Good sanitation not only pays dividends but it provides a safe, wholesome product and tends to promote efficient operation, reduces accidents, and improves labor relations by virtue of better working conditions," he said.

"Canned foods are packed under

sanitary conditions which assure the consumer a nutritious product which not only tastes good and looks good, but is pure and clean as well," the N. C. A. official declared.

The methods of obtaining the optimum in cannery sanitation, Mr. Sanborn pointed out, are two-fold: (1) Through legislation, and (2) through education. Legislation is necessary in the interests of the public welfare, but education is the method by which the goal is achieved and maintained, Mr. Sanborn stated.

In the field of plant sanitation education, Mr. Sanborn called attention to the conferences, short courses, plant surveys, and printed material available to canners through the work of the Sanitation Department of the Washington Research Laboratories of the National Canners Association. Mr. Sanborn concluded his address with a discussion of the requirements of State and federal laws, conditions that have been observed in canning plants, and suggestions that have been made for the improvement of conditions.

"The canning industry," Mr. Sanborn said, "for many years has been a leader in the field of sanitation, and as early as 1923 established a sanitation code for the canning industry."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

(Concluded from page 123)

been scheduled on the measure at the present time by the Senate Agriculture Committee).

Joint resolutions backed by industrial users of sugar have been introduced in the House and Senate as H. J. Res. 112 and S. J. Res. 58 to continue price and rationing controls until March 31, 1948. The resolutions provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may terminate such controls at an earlier date when, in his judgment, supplies of sugar are sufficient to warrant such action. The resolutions likewise place all sugar price and rationing controls under the Secretary of Agriculture.

No Hearings on Trade Agreements

Although it has been reported in the daily press that the House Committee on Ways and Means would hold hearings starting February 24 on various bills dealing with the powers of the President under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the Committee states that it has issued no announcement of such hearings.

Standards

FDA Revises Standard of Identity for Canned Peas

The Federal Security Administrator on February 6 signed an order recommended by the Food and Drug Administration establishing a revision of the standard of identity for canned peas under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the findings and regulation appeared in the *Federal Register* for February 11, page 950.

The amendment is identical in all respects with the tentative version of December 28, 1946, which was reproduced in the *INFORMATION LETTER* for January 4, 1947, page 6. It permits use of certain alkaline ingredients in addition to those previously approved, and sets forth the required form of labeling to disclose the presence of such ingredients. Additional background was given at the time of the hearing on proposals for this revision, in the *INFORMATION LETTER* for November 9, 1946, page 381.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Concluded from page 123)

the Tariff Commission, and the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, War, and Labor Departments.

State and Commerce Department officials express the opinion that the Geneva conference will signify one of the most complex postwar undertakings ever undertaken. There will be in simultaneous progress 17 bilateral studies of tariffs, besides one over-all series of negotiations dealing with the proposed International Trade Organization, whose charter provides for the policing of the trade agreements once they are completed.

United States conferees designated to attend the Geneva conference will be operating in an atmosphere of extreme caution because they now know that the results of their negotiations will be closely scrutinized by Congress. If some Congressional leaders have their way, the completed tariff adjustments may ultimately be made subject to review by a reorganized Tariff Commission, if not to Senatorial approval. Such procedural changes are not considered likely, however, until after mid-year of 1948.

The I.T.O. Charter is expected to encounter even tougher going than the Trade Agreements, since this will take the form of a treaty which must come back to Congress for approval.

Raw Products

Report on Maryland Cannery and Fieldmen's School

The detailed work done by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station on objective tests and control of quality in the raw product was one of the highlights of the Cannery and Fieldmen's School held at the University of Maryland at College Park, February 11-13, 1947. Detailed tables of information covering this work were passed out at this meeting.

The Association was represented by Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the Raw Products Bureau, who appeared on the program.

The importance of the tests was brought out by showing their relationship to the grade of the subsequent canned products—peas, corn and lima beans—and this was further brought out by demonstrations or cutting bees of the samples prepared during the season.

There was rather extensive machinery demonstrations of sprayers and dusters for tomato disease control.

Attendance at the meetings was large, and speakers on the program included not only research men from a number of the experiment stations but also research men from the industry.

Aerosol Method of Controlling Insects Useful on Wet Fields

One great advantage of the aerosol method of controlling insect pests is found in the light weight of the equipment required, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An example was an experiment to control pea aphids in commercial pea plantings in Maryland by means of a solution of DDT in Freon gas. In a practical test by the Research Agricultural Engineer of the Maryland Station and Federal and State of Maryland entomologists, they rigged a 30-foot boom on a half-ton truck and loaded it with four cylinders of the compressed mixture of gas and DDT solution. This was enough to treat 40 acres of peas. A strip 30 feet wide was treated each trip the machine made across the field. Moving at 5 miles an hour such an outfit could cover a lot of ground. In one favorable day it covered 120 acres.

This lightly loaded small truck equipment proved satisfactory in wet fields the entomologists report. "There

was not a single instance of the dispenser being stuck in wet soil during these treatments."

One of the reasons for using the light aerosol equipment was that the fields were so soft from rain that heavy spray equipment could not have been used in the fields in the early days of May when the aphids were attacking the peas.

The tests showed that DDT in Freon was not quite as effective as DDT in methyl chloride gas, or DDT used as an emulsion spray, but it was almost as effective and the pea harvest was much better than it would have been if growers had had to wait until the fields dried out enough to permit the operation of the heavier spraying equipment. The speed of the treatment is all in its favor; also the fact that aerosols can be used on days when it is too windy for dusting.

Personnel

Mrs. Powell New Director of Canco Home Economics Section

Carolyn Klutey Powell formerly in charge of the American Can Company's Testing Kitchen in New York City, has been named Director of the Home Economics Section, succeeding Miss Isabel N. Young, who has retired.

Mrs. Powell joined the Home Economics staff in 1937 as head of the newly created testing kitchen. Mrs. Powell attended Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., and took her Ph.D. degree in home economics and education at the University of Chicago.

During the war Mrs. Powell served as secretary and treasurer of the nutrition committee of Greater New York City. She has served on committees of the American Home Economics Association, the American Dietetic Association and the School Food Service Association.

She will continue the program of educational work on canned foods established by Miss Young, including booklets, motion pictures, and lectures to college and consumer groups.

Mrs. Powell's work in the Canco Testing Kitchen will be taken over by Miss Eileen Neuman, home economist formerly with the Virginia Dare Extract Company.

Foreign Trade

World Trade Week, May 18-24

May 18 to 24 will be celebrated as World Trade Week. Annually since 1935 this observance (formerly National Foreign Trade Week) has been under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and has become a notable occurrence in emphasizing the importance of world trade and commerce to the economy of the United States and its continuing prosperity and development.

Primarily the purpose of the Week is to emphasize the importance of world trade in contributing to peace and security throughout the world based on sound economic progress in all countries and a gradually improving standard of living for the less developed countries. Trade among nations increases employment and encourages prosperous and mutually beneficial international economic progress.

The Week is not a celebration for foreign traders. It is a means of attracting public interest toward an expanding and profitable world trade as a fundamental factor in maintaining the free enterprise system within the United States.

President Truman has described 1947 as a year of opportunities and has stated that a major question confronting the United States is "whether the world will move toward a system of liberal international trade, free from arbitrary barriers, excessive tariffs, and discriminations, or will pay the heavy costs of narrow, economic nationalism." This year's observance of World Trade Week presents the opportunity to emphasize the necessity for a United States trade program of international economic cooperation to complement and buttress our program of international political cooperation.

Export Trade Consultant

The Florida Citrus Commission has employed Julian Langer of San Francisco for a six-month trial period as consultant on export trade. Mr. Langer has been engaged in foreign trade activities for many years, both in export and import business, and has travelled to many of the world ports to study foreign distribution of American exported products.

(Section concluded on page 128)

Fish and Shellfish

FDA Warns Oyster Cannery Must Meet Fill of Container Standard

The Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, has issued a statement of policy for all oyster canners with respect to the provisions of the Food and Drug Administration regulations fixing a standard of fill of container for canned oysters. (See *Federal Register* for February 7, page 883.) The FDA statement follows:

§ 3.1 Notice to packers of canned oysters. Regulations fixing a standard of fill of container for canned oysters were promulgated on November 25, 1944 (21 CFR, 1944 Supp., 36.6). This standard requires that the drained weight of oysters, when the drained weight of such oysters in the can averages less than ½ ounce per oyster, shall be not less than 68 percent of the water capacity of the can in which packed. For the No. 1 can, often referred to as the No. 1 eastern oyster can, having outside dimensions of diameter 2 11/16 inches and height 4.0 inches, a drained weight of about 7.5 ounces of oysters is required.

At the hearing which resulted in the promulgation of this standard, there was insufficient evidence to warrant findings of fact on which to base a standard of fill of container when the drained weight of oysters in a particular can averages ½ ounce or more per oyster. No standard for oysters of such size was established at that time.

It has recently come to our attention that some packers of canned oysters are now putting up large oysters, not subject to the requirements of the fill of container standard, so that the drained weight in many instances is 5 ounces or even less for the No. 1 can. Although such canned oysters are not subject to the provisions of the fill of container standard they are subject to the substantive provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Section 402 (b) (2) of this act states that a food shall be deemed to be adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor. Section 403 (d) of the act provides that a food shall be deemed to be misbranded if its container is so made, formed or filled as to be misleading. It is our opinion that these sections apply to canned oysters if water, brine, or liquid draining from oysters during processing, replaces a quantity of oysters which should be added to fill the can.

It is the intention of this agency to call a hearing as soon as practicable on proposals to adopt definitions and standards of identity and standards for fill of container for all canned oysters. In the meantime the Food and

Drug Administration will apply the substantive provisions of the act to canned oysters where the container is not as full of oysters as is practicable without injury to the quality or appearance of the product. (Secs. 3, 12, 60 Stat. 238, 244.)

Fishery Lectures Conducted by University of Washington

The University of Washington School of Fisheries is conducting a winter series of Monday night lectures for the purpose of reviewing the current problems and recent advances in the fishing industry. The subject material of all the lectures has been most carefully selected to be of interest to anyone engaged in the fishing industry. Cannery managers, office and plant workers; fishermen; students; and the public may attend the lectures.

The world position of our Pacific fisheries, the problem of sustaining their yield, and the factors underlying their productivity will be studied. Modern fishing methods will be demonstrated by colored motion pictures. The physical, chemical, bacteriological and engineering problems involved in maintaining the quality and freshness of the catch will be explained.

The various processes used in the proper handling and marketing of fresh and frozen fishery products will be dealt with in detail. The most up to date methods of salting and smoking of fish will be discussed.

The principles underlying the preservation of fish by canning will be fully explained and the modern developments in cannery operation brought out by comparison with methods of the past. The manifold aspects of the production of fish meals and fish oils including those of vitamin bearing value will be explained. The importance of fishery products in the nutrition of man and animals will be brought out. Matters of plant sanitation, maintenance of quality, food laws and consumer reactions will also be reviewed.

Dr. Ernest D. Clark and Dr. Ray W. Clough of the National Cannery Association's Northwest Branch Laboratory are among the group of outstanding lecturers who are conducting the fishery lectures.

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on January 1, 1947, totaled 176,394,000 pounds, as compared with December 1, 1946, holdings of 186,897,000 pounds, and the January 1, 1946, stocks of 159,144,000 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

	Jan. 1, 1946	Dec. 1, 1946	Jan. 1, 1947
SPECIES	Thousands of pounds		
Salt-water fish:			
Bait and animal food.	2,131	1,897	1,937
Bluefish.....	136	177	128
Butterfish.....	808	665	632
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole....	3,378	1,489	1,539
Cronkers.....	649	547	458
Eels.....	344	343	206
Filets(miscellaneous)	21,181	37,026	39,221
Flounders (including filets).....	3,307	3,121	3,060
Hailbut.....	8,936	16,200	13,677
Herring, sea.....	1,189	3,025	2,323
Mackerel (Boston, in- cluding filets).....	9,066	3,242	2,431
Mullet.....	2,477	1,963	1,934
Sablefish (black cod).	4,123	6,601	6,712
Salmon (all species)..	17,090	21,971	19,049
Scup (porgies).....	1,263	834	693
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)..	1,260	1,012	813
Shad and shad roe ..	746	463	423
Smelts (sea).....	1,306	1,157	922
Swordfish.....	1,761	1,123	1,077
Whiting (including filets).....	14,133	10,436	9,632
Miscellaneous salt- water fish.....	12,339	13,585	13,286
Fresh-water fish:			
Bait and animal food.	1,546	978	2,434
Blue pike & sauger (including filets)...	206	208	224
Catfish and bullheads.	360	358	483
Chubs.....	1,082	398	451
Lake herring & cisco (including filets)...	5,065	2,767	3,372
Lake trout.....	570	583	490
Pickercil, jacks or yel- low jacks.....	150	83	66
Sturgeon and spoon- bill cat.....	104	493	639
Suckers.....	13	29	21
Tullibee.....	290	330	380
Yellow perch (includ- ing filets).....	99	618	824
Yellow pike (or wall- eye) (including filets).	272	183	159
Whitefish.....	1,174	1,399	1,520
Miscellaneous fresh- water fish.....	1,334	2,201	1,338
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster).....	303	802	819
Scallops.....	1,039	2,349	2,236
Shrimp.....	15,825	13,700	13,513
Squid.....	1,866	1,190	1,000
Miscellaneous shell- fish.....	1,494	2,590	2,457
Frozen fish, total.....	140,208	158,486	152,853
Cured fish, total.....	18,036	28,411	23,541
Total, all fish.....	158,244	186,897	176,394

1946 Production of Canned Fishery Products, Fish Scrap, Meal and Oil Considerably Below Normal, Preliminary Report Reveals

The U. S. and Alaskan production of canned fishery products, fish scrap and meal, and fish oil was considerably below normal in 1946, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior reported late Friday.

The production of fish meal amounted to about 186,000 tons, com-

pared with 200,675 tons in 1945 and a 1935-39 average of 221,000 tons. About 20,000,000 gallons of fish and fish liver oils were manufactured in 1946.

Production of canned fishery products and fish meal and oil is shown in following tables.

1946 Pack of Canned Fishery Products for the United States and Alaska

Product	Standard cases	Pounds per case	Pounds
Salmon:			
Pacific Coast			
States.....	532,700	48	25,569,600
Alaska.....	3,871,400	48	185,827,200
Total.....	4,404,100	..	211,396,800
Sardines:			
Maine.....	2,979,800	20.3	60,499,940
California.....	3,050,100	45	137,254,500
Tuna.....	4,761,000	..	97,085,000
Mackerel:			
East Coast.....	200,000	45	9,000,000
West Coast.....	710,200	45	31,959,000
Total.....	910,200	..	40,959,000
Salmon, smoked.....	35,000	48	1,680,000
Sea herring.....	109,100	45	4,909,500
Shrimp.....	278,800	21	5,854,800
Squid.....	570,000	45	25,650,000
Other fish and shellfish, etc....	1,500,000	48	72,000,000
Grand total.....	18,598,100	....	657,280,440

Meal and Scrap

Item	Tons
Groundfish.....	21,000
Herring, Alaska.....	* 15,000
Menhaden.....	* 93,000
Pilchard (sardine).....	34,000
Tuna and mackerel.....	12,000
Other.....	* 11,000
Total.....	186,000

* Estimated. † Includes a small quantity of herring meal produced in Maine.

Fish Oils

Item	Gallons
Groundfish.....	301,000
Herring:	
Alaska.....	3,677,000
Maine.....	87,000
Menhaden.....	9,822,000
Pilchard (sardine).....	4,431,000
Tuna and mackerel.....	354,000
Other.....	* 1,328,000
Total.....	30,000,000

* Includes the production of fish liver oils estimated at about 1,100,000 gallons.

California Tuna and Mackerel Packs Compared for 1942-46

The 1946 California tuna and mackerel packs, as compiled by the California State Division of Fish and Game and supplied the N.C.A. by the California Fish Cannery Association, Inc., are shown below with comparisons for the previous five years:

California Mackerel Pack

Year	48/1 Tall ^a	48/8 oz.	96/8 oz.	Misc. ^b	Total
1942.....	504,104	...	239	5,964	600,367
1943.....	830,182	...	...	654	830,836
1944.....	978,886	...	...	4,826	983,712
1945.....	594,638	33	...	43,009	637,680
1946.....	609,932	...	...	10,296	710,228

^a1946 includes 80,439 cases 48/1's packed in Monterey, Calif. ^bMisc. includes fillets also glass pack in various sizes.

California Tuna Pack

Continued from Page							Total Basis
Year	48/4	48/2	48/1	100/4 ^a	48/2 ^a	12/4 ^b	48/2
1942.....	183,170	1,947,548	56,184	49,511	5,434	123	2,208,756
1943.....	18,806	2,100,338	103,725	17,960	10,931	126	2,437,082
1944.....	16,019	2,654,178	116,487	14,714	15,365	...	2,917,856
1945.....	2,835	3,336,467	95,838	.....	16,198	...	3,545,758
1946.....	4,436	4,525,438	20,663	.....	.....	...	4,568,992

^aTonno ^bEstimated pack, mostly Albacore, Oregon and Washington, 88,316 Cases.

Legislation

Seek Congressional Authority to Control Mexican Disease

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson this week asked Congress for legislation to enable the U. S. Department of Agriculture to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. The Secretary reported on the current outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, pointed out the danger to the American food supply and American livestock and dairy interests, and urged that legislation be enacted which would enable the United States to cooperate with other American nations on a scale sufficient to control and eradicate the disease.

Arrangements for cooperation with Mexico which would be authorized by the proposed legislation would be made through, and in consultation with, the Department of State.

The request for emergency legislation follows resolutions recently adopted by the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission established several years ago. This Commission recommended immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the two countries toward the control and eradication of the disease. The Mexican and United States Governments have exchanged diplomatic notes accepting this recommendation.

The recommendations of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission are based on the findings of a joint Mexican-United States veterinary investigation committee that had surveyed the situation in Mexico.

Gilmer Named to Head PMA Trigg Appointed as Deputy

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced the appointment of Jesse B. Gilmer as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He has served as acting PMA administrator and acting president of CCC since last November.

A few days following Mr. Gilmer's appointment, Secretary Anderson announced the appointment of Ralph S. Trigg as deputy PMA administrator.

Sanitation

Another Course Announced by N. C. A. Western Laboratories

Another special training course in plant sanitation will be given by the National Cannery Association's Western Branch Laboratories at San Francisco during the two-week period from March 3 to March 15, inclusive. This course is being given for the purpose of providing training for men who will conduct and direct plant sanitation programs for individual companies, according to the N.C.A. sanitarians.

The material that will be presented has been concentrated so as to keep those attending away from their plants for only a brief two-week period. It will afford an opportunity for cannery men to prepare to meet the higher standards of sanitation which already are in effect.

This two-week training course is patterned after the eight-weeks course which was given by the University of California for food plant sanitarians last year, the Association's sanitarians explain.

The course will be presented in a much more concentrated form consisting of those parts of the special course last year which were of most importance in the maintenance of plants and operations in accordance with the modern trends in sanitation. It will include specific training in plant sanitation based upon the experiences of N.C.A. sanitarians gained while conducting plant surveys.

Members interested in participating in the forthcoming plant sanitation course should get in touch with the Association's Western Research Laboratories at their earliest possible convenience.

Forthcoming Meetings

- February 15-22—National Cherry Week.
- February 18-19—Association of New York State Cannerymen, Inc. and the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station, 22nd Annual Fieldmen's School, Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.
- February 18-20—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.
- February 18-20—Pennsylvania Cannerymen Association Second Annual Cannery Fieldmen's Conference,

Nittany Lion Inn, State College, Pennsylvania.

February 21—National Cherry Pie Baking Contest, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

February 20-22—University of California Food Technology Division, Annual Food Processors' Conference, Berkeley, California.

February 21-22—Utah Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February 27-28—Virginia Cannery Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Patrick Henry, Roanoke, Virginia.

February 27-28—National Cannery Association, Northwest Branch, 11th Annual Salmon Cutting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

March 3-15—National Cannery Association, Plant Sanitation Course, N. C. A. Western Research Laboratories, San Francisco, Calif.

March 7—Cannerymen League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 11-12—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Northland Hotel, Green Bay, Wis.

March 12-13—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, American Legion Building, Beaver Dam, Wis.

March 13-14—Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Eau Claire Hotel, Eau Claire, Wis.

March 19-21—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Supplies

Farm Machinery Output Up

The farm machinery industry in 1946 chalked up an all-time peak output of \$720,735,553, an 8.6 percent gain over 1945 production of \$663,716,514, the Civilian Production Administration announced this week. New production facilities should materially increase output in 1947, CPA stated.

CPA pointed out that the 1946 output represented an actual increase in production because price advances were eliminated in comparing the production of the two years.

Despite the continued large worldwide demand for farm machinery, CPA said, 1946 exports were only 10.5 percent of total production, compared with 12 percent in 1945.

December production was slightly above the average rate in the other months of 1946, and the \$66,937,415 output represented a 3.7 percent gain over November and a 21 percent increase over December, 1945. Export shipments during December, 1946, increased to 14 percent of total production against 10.9 percent in December, 1945.

Sugar Hardship Adjustments

Provisions for sugar hardship adjustments to producers of bulk sweetened condensed milk were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration. The action, effective February 6, has been taken on the basis of study of several hardship cases brought to the attention of the agency since November 1, 1946, when the method of allocating sugar to the condensed milk industry was revised.

Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 125)

Tomato Shipments from Cuba Exceed One Million Pounds

Shipments of fresh vegetables from Habana, Cuba, to the United States in December 1946 amounted to 4,800,000 pounds, almost double the 2,600,000 pounds shipped in December 1945, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced. This represents only about half of the December average of 10,000,000 pounds for the years 1938-41. Shipments during December 1946 consisted of fresh tomatoes, which exceeded 1,000,000 pounds; frozen lima beans, 500,000 pounds; and the remainder included a wide range of fresh winter vegetables and Chinese specialty vegetables.

Returns to shippers of Cuban tomatoes in New York during December were only fair. The average auction price was less than \$4 a lug, as compared with \$5.50 prevailing a year ago. The fact that most tomatoes can be shipped by direct steamer to New York, however, lessens costs as compared with 1945, when many tomatoes had to be transhipped in Florida and forwarded by rail at relatively great expense, the Commerce Department reported.

Singapore Canned Pineapple

The canning of pineapple has been resumed in Singapore, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this

week. About 5,000 cases were packed for the British Ministry of Food and were to be shipped to the United Kingdom toward the end of 1946. Approximately 30,000 cases were expected before the close of the packing season in February 1947.

Land under pineapple cultivation in Johore alone before the war was more than 50,000 acres, but since the war less than 2,000 acres are under cultivation.

Cuban Pineapple Shipments May Gain 10 Percent in 1947

Pineapples are rapidly becoming one of Cuba's major crops. Cuba's exports of Red Spanish pineapples may attain a value of \$12,000,000 in 1947. Cuba's pineapples reach the United States as fresh, canned, or frozen fruit, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The value of total exports in 1947 is expected to be an elevenfold increase from the average value of exports in the years 1935-39.

On the basis of actual volume, the increase in production of pineapples in Cuba has also been noteworthy. It is estimated that the equivalent of 6,000,000 shipping crates (about 420,000,000 pounds net) of fresh pineapples will be produced in Cuba in 1947. This figure is 10 percent greater than the 1946 record production of 5,400,000 crates and is more than double the average production for the period 1940 to 1945.

U. S. Demand for Vegetables Increases Mexican Exports

Total exports of fresh vegetables grown on the west coast of Mexico from the beginning of the season through December 31, 1946, amounted to 25,312,291 pounds compared with 24,493,213 pounds in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 35,238,098 pounds as of December 31, 1944, the U. S. Department of Commerce has announced.

The shipment of tomatoes from the beginning of the season to December 31, 1946, amounted to 22,798,486 pounds, compared with 21,858,858 pounds shipped in 1945. This is attributed to the strong increasing demand for Mexican tomatoes, especially in the eastern portion of the United States.

Only 42,643 pounds of green peas were shipped in 1946 as compared with 112,476 pounds in the corresponding period of 1945.

Canned Food Statistics

U. S. PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT THIS YEAR TO EXCEED 1945-46 BY 11 PERCENT, USDA REPORTS

U. S. production of all citrus fruit for the 1946-47 season is forecast at about 204 million boxes, according to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This estimated production, which is based on February 1 conditions, is 11 percent above the 1945-46 production and 53 percent greater than the 1934-44 10-year average. (Since February 1, low temperatures have damaged fruit through the Florida citrus area and high winds have increased the heavy drop of mid-season oranges and grapefruit. The full extent of the loss resulting from these unfavorable weather conditions had not been determined as the LETTER went to press.)

Total early and mid-season orange production is estimated at 55,000,000 boxes—17 percent above last season and 51 percent greater than the 10-year average. The Valencia crop is forecast at 63,000,000 boxes—19 percent above last season and 52 percent above average. The grapefruit crop, on the basis of the February 1 forecast, is indicated as 66,000,000 boxes—4 percent more than last season and 65 percent greater than average.

According to the USDA report, utilization of the Florida crop by canners this season to February 1 has totaled 5,800,000 boxes of oranges, 6,800,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 800,000 boxes of tangerines, compared with 6,900,000 boxes of oranges, 7,700,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 100,000 boxes of tangerines to the corre-

sponding date of the 1945-46 season.

The utilization of Texas grapefruit by processors to February 1 of this season is reported to total nearly 4,000,000 boxes, as compared with about 5,000,000 boxes to February 1 of last season.

Citrus Fruit Production

Products and Areas	1945-46 1,000 boxes	1946-47 1,000 boxes
Oranges:		
California, all.....	44,180	52,100
Navel and misc.....	17,680	19,700
Valencias.....	26,500	32,400
Florida, all.....	49,800	59,500
Early and Midseason.....	25,400	31,000
Valencias.....	24,400	28,500
Texas, all.....	4,800	5,300
Early and Midseason.....	2,880	3,350
Valencias.....	1,920	2,150
Arizona, all.....	1,210	1,370
Navel and misc.....	570	660
Valencias.....	640	670
Louisiana, all.....	330	390
5 States.....	100,320	118,760
Total Early and Midseason.....	46,860	55,040
Total Valencias.....	53,460	63,720
Tangerines:		
Florida.....	4,200	4,800
All oranges and tangerines		
5 States.....	104,520	123,560
Grapefruit:		
Florida, all.....	32,000	33,500
Seedless.....	14,000	18,000
Other.....	18,000	15,500
Texas, all.....	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all.....	4,100	4,100
California, all.....	3,450	3,300
Desert Valleys.....	1,220	1,300
Other.....	2,230	2,000
4 States.....	63,450	65,900
Lemons:		
California.....	14,500	13,900
Limes:		
Florida.....	200	170

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended February 8 totaled 297 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 2 percent below the 304 million pounds produced during the preceding week and 21 percent below the 374 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

Special Freeze Damage Report

Crop damage from the cold wave which hit the South February 5 and 6 was confined principally to Florida, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural

Economics reported this week. Tender crops in all Florida areas were hard hit. Of these, snap beans occupy the largest acreage, followed in order by potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, peas, lima beans, cucumbers and egg plant. Citrus in low and unprotected areas suffered some damage, BAE said.

Early reports indicate snap bean damage in the Everglades and Dade County running as high as 90 percent, and in the Pompano area as high as 60 percent.

Estimates of winter tomato losses in Dade and Broward counties range from 25 to 90 percent with the heaviest losses in Dade County. The spring crop in the Fort Pierce section was reported to be damaged 35 to 40 percent.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES TURKEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM AT 90% OF PARITY PRICES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture this week announced a nationwide price support program for turkeys to be operated from the present date through June 30, 1947. The program may involve the purchase by Government of up to 10 million pounds of turkeys including 1946 crop birds remaining unsold by producers and breeding stock which will be marketed late this spring.

Purpose of the program is to enable producers who own 1946 turkeys to sell them—largely heavy tom turkeys—at prices which will reflect not less than 90 percent of parity. This cannot be done through regular trade channels under present market conditions, principally because record stocks of turkeys were in public storage on January 1.

Under the price support program the USDA will, at the outset, purchase turkeys owned by producers in storage or live and on farms at levels intended to reflect a national average producer live weight price of 25 cents per pound for all young toms and for heavy young hens, and 32.5 cents for hens under 18 pounds. A national average live weight price of 27.9 cents a pound at the farm is required to reflect 90 percent of parity to the producer.

Heavy cold storage holdings of all turkeys is the major reason for decision to provide price support for breeder turkeys this year. The breeder turkeys, however, because they are classified as "old turkeys" in market channels will be purchased at levels commensurate with the usual market differential between young and old birds. Consequently the average prices that producers receive for breeder turkeys will be adjusted to reflect normal differentials between young turkeys and breeder stock.

Purchases of all turkeys under the price support program will be limited to dressed birds and will be made on an offer and acceptance basis in carlot quantities which may include turkeys of more than one grade and class. The program provides for the purchase of turkeys dressed and stored before the effective date of the announcement as well as turkeys processed after the effective date. Sales to the Government of turkeys stored before the date of the announcement must be accompanied by a certificate showing that the birds are producer-owned. Purchases of turkeys dressed and stored before the effective date of

the program will not be made after March 31, 1947.

Purchases of turkeys dressed after the effective date of the program will be made from vendors who certify that they have paid not less than the announced live weight prices to producers for the turkeys sold to USDA.

1947 Cash Receipts Indicate Higher Level of Farm Income

Total cash receipts from farm marketings including Government payments may be around 4.0 billion dollars for the first 2 months of 1947, 30 percent greater than in 1946, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced. It is expected that prices received by farmers will average about 25 percent above the first 2 months of last year. Indications are

that income from livestock and products probably will be nearly 50 percent above 1946 and that receipts from meat animals may show a gain of 55 percent, with prices about 45 percent higher than last year.

Total receipts from farm marketings for January were about 2.1 billion dollars, nearly 15 percent below December, but 40 percent above January, 1946. Income from livestock and products of about 1.345 billion dollars was nearly 55 percent above last year, reflecting the marked gain in prices of meat animals and dairy products. Receipts from crops of around 770 million dollars represented an increase of about 15 percent over 1946. Gains in income from most crops were largely due to higher prices, but greater sales of tobacco were also significant.

Preliminary estimates indicate that total cash receipts in February may be about 1.8 billion dollars. Income from livestock and products may be nearly 10 percent below January but 45 percent above February, 1946.

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